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10/523,652	02/04/2005	Xuanming Shi	05501-PCT	5850

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EXAMINER	
SCHWARTZ, DARREN B	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2135	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/27/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/523,652	SHI, XUANMING	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DARREN SCHWARTZ	2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 February 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *04 February 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *05-19-05*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-9 and 12-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1, lines 11-14 recite: "if the accessing ICP passed the verification, **its** access is permitted, otherwise the access is not permitted; wherein the ICP is permitted to access the user-login-identification means only if **it** is authenticated."

It is unclear as to what "it" refers to; the claim limitation "it" could refer to the accessing ICP being allowed to access credentials on the user-login-identification means or the authenticated user-login-identification means.

For the sake of examination, the Examiner has interpreted "it" to mean the user-login-identification means.

Claim 12 recites: "information transmission between the computer and the user-login-identification means **should be** processed with encryption or decryption." The claim language fails to specifically identify the meets and bounds of the claim.

Claim 15 recites: "the user-login-identification means **can be**." The claim language fails to specifically identify the meets and bounds of the claim.

Claim 16 recites: "the portable memory card-reader means **can be**." The claim language fails to specifically identify the meets and bounds of the claim.

Claim 17 recites: "the user-login-identification means is a computer peripheral, **such as**." The phrase **"such as"** renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Any claim not specifically addressed above is being rejected as incorporating the deficiencies of a claim upon which it depends.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 and 3-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferchichi et al. (WO 01/60013 A1), hereinafter referred to as Ferchichi, in view of Gupta et al. (U.S. Pat Pub 2001/0037469 A1), hereinafter referred to as Gupta.

Re claim 1: A method for centralizing administration of user registration information across networks (Abstract: lines 1-3), characterized by:

including at least an Internet Content Provider (ICP) [single sign-on module] and a user-login-identification means [Fig 13, elt 17: smart-card] which can access an online terminal [mobile phone/laptop] (Abstract: lines 1-3; page 6, lines 4-10);

wherein the ICP adds an interface module in a login web page (page 6, lines 11-14; page 17, lines 5-7) and accesses the user-login-identification means [smart-card] via the interface module (page 6, lines 19-22), and the ICP also provides an administration/drive module monitoring access of the user-login-identification means to

set up a connection and hang up the connection for the user-login-identification means in the login web page (page 6, lines 19-26);

the user-login-identification means is provided with an ID number (page 8, lines 8-11; page 22, lines 19-21), and user's login identification information is stored in the user-login-identification means (page 6, lines 24-26; page 12, lines 15-16);

ICP access authentication information is stored in the user-login-identification means to verify whether the accessing ICP is authorized to access (page 6, lines 19-26);

if the accessing ICP passed the verification, its access is permitted, otherwise the access is not permitted (page 12, lines 4-14);

wherein the ICP is permitted to access the user-login-identification means only if it is authenticated , when the user-login-identification means is activated (page 12, lines 15-27) (see also page 13, lines 3-12 and lines 16-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the Ferchichi reference to utilize a combination of authentication schemes (i.e. a combination of Auth1,...,Auth9), as shown in figure 13, element 17, for the purpose of providing a more secure single-sign-on system while using a security token.

Gupta teaches authenticating comprises, obtaining an authentication file [cookie] via the interface module, transmitting the authentication file to the administration/drive module (¶35), decrypting the authentication file by the administration/drive module, and accessing the user-login-identification means (¶74, ¶86).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ferdchichi with the teachings of Gupta, to securely transmit an authentication file for the verifying authority for the purposes of validating the client and verifying document parameters associated with the client. One would have also have been motivated to securely transmit the file for the purposes of preventing man-in-the-middle attacks.

Re claim 3: The combination of Ferchichi and Gupta teaches the ICP accessing the user-login-identification means includes checking the user ID identification information stored in the user-login-identification means, or generating the user ID identification information in the user-login-identification means (Ferchichi: page 6, lines 24-27 and page 11, lines 19-22).

Re claim 4: The combination of Ferchichi and Gupta teaches the ICP reads the information stored in the user-login-identification means, and if login identification information is obtained, the interface module returns the login identification information to the ICP web page and determines whether a login-submit or an automatic submit & login should be performed according to user's setup; if the login identification information is not obtained, the interface module informs the web page that the login identification information is not available and stores the generated login identification information in the user-login-identification means (Gupta: ¶73, ¶77).

Re claim 5: The combination of Ferchichi and Gupta teaches an ICP web page is provided with a registration information window (Gupta: ¶73); the ICP invokes parameters of the interface module and simultaneously saves several sets of registration information of a same web page or saves the last set of registration

information in the user-login-identification means (Gupta: ¶74, lines 16-28; ¶78, lines 14-21), and the registration information can also be displayed on the ICP web page (Gupta: ¶36, lines 14-16)

Re claim 6: The combination of Ferchichi and Gupta teaches an ICP web page is provided with a registration information window (Gupta: ¶73); the ICP accesses the user-login-identification means via the interface module (page 6, lines 19-22) and verifies the login identification information provided by the ICP web page (Ferchichi: Fig 3, elts 302, 304 & 316; ¶79 and ¶81), and stores new login identification information in the user-login-identification means to overwrite original login identification information (Ferchichi: page 45, claim 39 teaches replacing a secret on the smart-card), and transfers relating information to the ICP web page (Gupta: ¶77); the information is displayed on the web page after being obtained (Gupta: ¶77).

Re claim 7: The combination of Ferchichi and Gupta teaches the ICP web page is provided with a plurality of window links of the registration information (Gupta: ¶73); the ICP reads the user-login-identification information stored in the user-login-identification means and verifies the login identification information provided by the ICP web page; if positive, the login identification information is directly read out and the relating information is transferred to the ICP web page (Gupta: ¶73, ¶77); the information is displayed on the web page after being obtained (Gupta: ¶77). if verification appears negative, the login identification information is stored in the user-login-identification means (Ferchichi and Gupta teach that if credentials provided by a combination of the user or the smart-card are invalid, access is denied; ergo, the user-login-identification means is unaltered.)

Re claim 8: The combination of Ferchichi and Gupta further teaches a login verification serving party for implementing prior authentication to the ICP and obtaining guide information of the user-login-identification means (Gupta: Fig 3, elt 304; prior to authorizing the client session, see steps 310 and 316 of Fig 3, elt 304, a prior authentication method, is preformed).

Re claim 9: The combination of Ferchichi and Gupta further teaches the ICP is connected with a login verification serving party [Gupta: Fig 2, elt 204] which transmits a code for accessing the user-login-identification means to the ICP, and the ICP adds the login identification information in the login web page according to the code, and the interface module transmits the ICP information to the login verification serving party for verification; if the ICP information passed the verification, the ICP is permitted to access the user-login-identification means, wherein the user activates the user-login-identification means by using a password, and then the ICP accesses the login verification serving party for an authentication via the interface module; if the authentication is valid, the ICP can operate the user-login-identification means via the interface module and the actuating password used by the user is provided by the login verification serving party or preset in the means (Ferchichi: page 6, lines 11-26 and Gupta: ¶73, ¶77); the encryption files of the ICPs transmitted by the login verification serving party are different from each other (Ferchichi: page 8, lines 20-24 and Gupta: ¶86).

5. Claims 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferchichi et al. (WO 01/60013 A1), hereinafter referred to as Ferchichi and Gupta et al.

(U.S. Pat Pub 2001/0037469 A1), hereinafter referred to as Gupta, as applied to claim 1, in further view of Wu, Wei-Je (TW 480435), hereinafter referred to as Wu.

Re claim 2: The combination of Ferchichi and Gupta teaches all the limitations of claim 1 as previously discussed and further teach the administration/drive module can also automatically log in, in the case that the ICP accesses the user-login-identification means via the interface module and verifies the identification information.

However, Wu teaches the administration/drive module can also lead in and/or lead out data stored in the user-login-identification means so as to backup the data (Abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of Ferchichi and Gupta with the teachings of Wu for the purpose of securing content stored on an original smart in the event that it is lost, damaged or becomes inaccessible to the user.

6. Claims 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferchichi et al. (WO 01/60013 A1), hereinafter referred to as Ferchichi, in view of Wu, Wei-Je (TW 480435), hereinafter referred to as Wu.

Re claim 10: Ferchichi teaches a system for realizing the method for centralizing administration of user registration information across networks (page 1, lines 1-5), characterized by, comprising a computer [Fig 1, elt 10: user; Fig 15, elts 207 & 209: mobile users], Intemet networks [page 6, lines 1—13; page 19, line 15], an ICP [Fig 1, elt 13: single sign-on module] and a user-login-identification means [Fig 1, elt 17: smart-card], wherein the computer can log in the Intemet networks to communicate with

different ICPs (Fig 13, elts 162-169: authentication servers; page 16, lines 15-24); the user-login-identification means is capable of accessing the computer from outside (page 6, lines 19-22) and has at least an identification number (page 8, lines 8-11; page 22, lines 19-21) the user-login-identification means performs the information transmission by operating the computer (page 8, lines 20-24).

However, Wu teaches the user-login-identification means is capable of encryption storage space (Abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the Ferchichi reference user-login-identification means to incorporate an encrypted storage space, as taught by Wu, for the purpose of securing secret data on the card without revealing the content to the holder of the user-login-identification means.

7. Claims 11-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferchichi et al. (WO 01/60013 A1), hereinafter referred to as Ferchichi and Wu, Wei-Je (TW 480435), hereinafter referred to as Wu, as applied to claim 10, in further view of Gupta et al. (U.S. Pat Pub 2001/0037469 A1), hereinafter referred to as Gupta.

Re claim 11: Ferchichi in view of Wu teach all the limitations of claim 10 as previously stated.

However, Gupta teaches the ICP is connected with a login verification serving party [Fig 2, elt 204] which transmits a code for accessing the user-login-identification means to the ICP, and the ICP adds the login identification information in the login web page according to the code, and the interface module transmits the ICP information to

the login verification serving party for verification (¶73, ¶77); if the verification is valid, the ICP is permitted to access the user-login-identification means, and the login verification serving party is a server (¶73, ¶77; Fig 2, elt 204).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teachings of the Ferchichi and Wu references with the teachings of the Gupta reference for the purpose of providing a remote sso authentication means via a smart-card using a web-page applet.

Re claim 12: The combination of Ferchichi, Wu and Gupta teaches information transmission between the computer and the user-login-identification means should be processed with encryption or decryption (Ferchichi: Table on pages 14-15); the encryption includes protecting an encryption area by using the user's PIN code or utilizing RSA 512PKI key management encryption method (Ferchichi: Table on pages 14-15).

Re claim 13: The combination of Ferchichi, Wu and Gupta teaches the user-login-identification means is also provided with a storage region for storing the information of the ICP itself (Ferchichi: page 3, lines 1-2).

Re claim 14: The combination of Ferchichi, Wu and Gupta teaches the user-login-identification means is an external and portable memory means with a standard data interface, or a card-reader means or an ID identifying means thereof (Ferchichi: (page 8, lines 8-11; page 11, lines 23-26; page 22, lines 19-21).

Re claim 15: The combination of Ferchichi, Wu and Gupta teaches the user-login-identification means can be a USB storage device, a CF card, a MMC card, a SD

card, a SMC card, an IBM Micro Drive card, a flash storage module or an IC card (Ferchichi: Abstract; page 1, lines 1-2).

Re claim 16: The combination of Ferchichi, Wu and Gupta teaches the portable memory card-reader means can be a CF card processor, a MMC card processor, a SD card processor, a SMC card processor, an IBM Micro Drive card processor or an IC card processor (Ferchichi: page 19, lines 6-14; page 33, lines 9-12).

Re claim 17: The combination of Ferchichi, Wu and Gupta teaches the user-login-identification means is a computer peripheral, such as a keyboard, a mouse, a handwriting board or sound boxes (Ferchichi: Abstract: lines 1-3; page 19, lines 6-14).

Re claim 18: The combination of Ferchichi, Wu and Gupta teaches the user-login-identification means is a portable PDA, a music player or an electrical dictionary (Ferchichi: Abstract: lines 1-3; page 19, lines 6-14).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DARREN SCHWARTZ whose telephone number is (571)270-3850. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571)272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/D. S./
Examiner, Art Unit 2135
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